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BIG SWITCH-OFF STARTS Thousands Of Factories Without Power Virtual State Of Emergency

London, Feb. 10.

All electric power was switched off in thousands of factories in England by Government order today to save coal, throwing 2,000,000 or more persons out of work temporarily and confronting the Attlee Labour Government with the gravest industrial and political crisis of its 19-month life.

At nine a.m. the 100% power cut spread to householders, restaurants, shops, doctors, dentists, business houses, banks and most schools in a wide belt of England stretching from the Southeast coast through London and the Midlands to the Northwest, an area inhabited altogether by nearly 9,500,000 persons.

These non-industrial users will be deprived of electricity daily from nine a.m. to one p.m. and again from two to four p.m. Only approximately 25 so-called essential services, ranging from bakeries and news-papers to waterworks in industrial areas, will be exempt from power cuts.

Prime Minister Attlee will address Britain by radio at 9 p.m. tonight in an appeal for the cooperation of all to surmount the fuel crisis.

The Prime Minister was expected to warn that it might be necessary to suspend some railway passenger services to permit coal trains to get through to sorely pressed areas.

Mr. Attlee's statement was expected to set forth the facts of Britain's power crisis and to expound Government's plan to tide it over.

In a ten-minute speech he will appeal for rigid economies in the use of electricity for light and heating not only in the areas affected by the cuts but in unaffected parts as well.

Cuts Start

Cuts in electricity—an effort to tide the nation over the current power crisis—came into effect today, and opposite the United Press office the windows of a somewhat less essential industry—a bookmaker's office—blowed brightly beside a huge wall poster proclaiming "Use electricity at the 'offpeak' period."

One of London's leading department stores conceded to the emergency stoppage of its escalators but its elevators and lifts ran as usual and there was no evidence that lights had been turned off.

In one West End area a leading chain drugstore-chemist shop entered to its patrons in a murky atmosphere while next door a small jeweller did business with normal illumination.

Throughout the area of England and Wales affected by the cut—starting at the Scottish border in the northwest and stretching to Lancashire, North Wales, the Midlands, East Anglia, Greater London and Sussex and the Kent area east of Brighton—millions of workers stayed home puzzled whether their industry was essential and whether they would get paid for their enforced idleness.

Attlee Statement

Workmen's trains, buses and street-cars into London carried markedly fewer passengers than usual.

Thousands of housewives were busy an hour earlier than usual seeking to do the day's cooking before the 9 a.m. deadline.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Reply to Vegetable Market Critics.

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Night Club Fire Horror.

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Rice Production Increase Prediction.

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Italian Peace Treaty Signed.

SOONG RUMOURS DENIED

Nanking, Feb. 10.
Authoritative sources today denied that Dr. T. Y. Soong has resigned as President of the Executive Yuan, which was rumoured persistently in Shanghai and Nanking this morning amid skyrocketing gold and United States dollar prices.

Divorcee Shoots Herself

Tokyo, Feb. 10.
Gaula Schneider, beautiful blonde German divorcee, shot herself to death in an American Army officer's quarters rather than face repatriation to the Reich.

She committed suicide with the service revolver of a colonel with whom German friends said she had been friendly.

The 8th Army Public Relations office declined to make any statement on the case, "which is under investigation," but acknowledge that the Colonel had been frequently escorting the woman in Tokyo.

The Colonel was in Manila and was in no way involved in the woman's death, it was said.

Kesseling On Trial

Venice, Feb. 10.
Field-Marshal Albert von Kesseling, 62-year-old former commander of the German forces in Italy and Chief of the Luftwaffe General Staff during the Battle of Britain, faced trial before a British military court in Venice today.

Dr. Hans Laternser, who is to defend Kesseling on his two charges of war crimes, asked the president of the court for an adjournment of the trial for preparation of evidence for the defence.

The president granted an adjournment until next Monday.

Kesseling is charged with having been concerned in the killing of 335 Italian civilians in the Ardeatine Caves near Rome on March 23, 1944 and with having issued orders to the troops under his command in June and July, 1944 to kill Italian civilians as reprisals for partisan activities.

Snowploughs In The Centre Of London

London, Feb. 10.
Here are the latest reports from various parts of Britain on the effect of the weather and the switch-off:

Merseyside: At least 22,000 people will be affected by the partial shutdown in industry.

Cambridge: The Pye Radio Company is closing down for the first time since its foundation 18 years ago and is giving notice to 2,500 workers.

The General Manager of the Shropshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire Electric Power Company said tonight that the cut would enable his company, which covers 4,000 square miles, to save 1,000 tons of coal daily.

Temperatures were rising in London and south-east England after a night in which up to 15 centimetres of snow fell in the capital. The slight thaw may spread north, but the Air Ministry forecasts continued cold weather tomorrow and fears are growing that a rapid

thaw might cause an unprecedented flooding in parts of the country where snow is very deep.

Railways Out

Snowploughs were used for the first time in living memory in the business and newspaper areas of London today.

The Westminster Council has appealed for 500 men thrown out of work by snow or fuel cuts to clear drifts from its 100 miles.

Many railway yards were blocked by last night's fall, particularly in Wales, where snow is blowing off the mountains into cuttings. One of the main lines to Scotland is blocked by snowdrifts and is expected to remain so for two days.

Dense fog followed sunshine and thaw in the Straits of

It's The Girl, Not The Gown

New York, Feb. 10.
Following reports that men shoppers purchased more black lingerie than ever before for American women a Long Island, New York, professor of psychology has declared that "ladies in black lingerie are not particularly alluring."

Admitting that a contrary belief appeals to be widely held, Dr. Douglas Spencer of Queens Village, Flushing, New York, said: "In fact, black lingerie sometimes makes women look dirty."

He explained that black makes objects seem thinner because no light rays are refracted, but that the idea that jet-coloured undergarments created sex appeal had been implanted by designers.

"A beautiful and curvaceous female in a black nightgown might be considered glamorous," Dr. Douglas said. "But the same girl, beautiful and well-rounded, would be glamorous in pink or white, or blue or yellow. It's the girl, not the gown that counts."—Associated Press.

Sensational Rise In Gold Price

Shanghai, Feb. 10.
Operators on the black financial market today refused trading in the afternoon session following a sensational gold price hike from CN\$550,000 per ounce to CN\$655,000. The United States Dollar fetched CN\$12,500 and touched CN\$14,000, and the Hongkong Dollar was CN\$2,500.

Long queues have been waiting at goldsmith stores early in the morning, buying gold and many turned away when the stores decided to announce "sold out."

Financial circles claimed the latest spurt was due (1) to the Government announcement of a 100 per cent bonus to exporters which is interpreted as a devaluation of the Chinese currency to CN\$6,700 to US\$1 from the official rate of CN\$3,350.

(2) Dimmer possibility for China to get a US\$500,000,000 loan from the United States, part of which was expected to have been in the form of gold.

(3) A reported tendency of the Mexican Government to cease gold sales.

(4) The political outlook, indicating increased civil war and business, failure generally accelerating a "complete economic collapse" hoped for by Chinese Reds in Nationalist China.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government remained quiet on the enforcement of the export subsidy plan or the collection of a 50 per cent ad valorem surcharge on practically all imports—and the consequent possibility of the United States and British Governments invoking tariff laws—subjecting China's exports to a similar levy, thus nullifying all the benefits designed for Chinese exporters.—United Press.

Dover this afternoon.
After a night in which up to ten inches of snow fell, skiers were out in Central London today; milk bottles left on doorsteps were hidden beneath a smooth white carpet and dogs and cats which ventured out disappeared into the drifts.

Milk roundmen called out reinforcements to pull their carts through the streets piled high with loose snow except one who put his bottles in crates in a sledge harnessed to his private car and covered his rounds in half the normal time.

A blizzard blew on the Yorkshire coast this morning and coastguards stood on "bad weather watch" along 150 miles from the Humber to the Tyne.

Reuter.

MANCHESTER DEAD

London, Feb. 9.
The Duke of Manchester, ninth holder of the title, died today at the age of 69.

The title now goes to his son, 46-year-old Viscount Alexander Mandeville.—Reuter.

British General Murdered

Rome, Feb. 10.
Brigadier-General R. W. M. de Winton, commander of the 13th British Infantry Brigade at Pola, was assassinated by an unidentified woman this morning.

Brig. Winton was inspecting the guard outside Brigade headquarters when the woman walked up to him, pulled a revolver from her purse and shot him dead.

The woman was arrested at once but her nationality is not yet known.

The announcement was made by the British Public Relations Office here upon telegraphic notice from British G.H.Q. in Padua.

There were no other details.—United Press and Reuter.

Newsman Dies Of Wounds

Hanoi, Feb. 9.
Michel Moutschen, the American news agency correspondent in Hanoi, died yesterday from wounds received from Viet Nameese machine-gun fire, according to French sources here.

The funeral will be held tomorrow in the presence of the French authorities at Hanoi.

Describing the circumstances of the correspondent's death, the French said he was accompanying a French armoured group on the road to Hal-Duc Phu, northwest of Hanoi, and had reached Yenphu Phuong, recently captured by the French.

Together with another journalist—a French correspondent of the newspaper "l'Epopee"—Moutschen was stepping forward to photograph the Yenphu Phuong dam when a burst of machine gun fire took the group by surprise. Moutschen made a running leap for a roadside ditch but was laid out by a second burst of gunfire.

Moutschen had arrived in Tonkin with the French troops in March 1946 and had followed nearly all the military operations. He had lost practically all his belongings in a fire caused by the Viet Nam attack of Dec. 19.—Reuter.

MORE SUN SPOTS

Washington, Feb. 10.
The Carter Observatory here reports great and increasing sun-spots activity, which is expected to produce radio interruptions and magnetic storms.

The spots are stated to cover a total length on the sun's surface of 140,000 miles.—Reuter.

JEWS AND ARABS REJECT PLAN

London, Feb. 10.
Both Jews and Arabs have definitely rejected the new British proposals for Palestine. The Arab reply was sent to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, this morning and is understood to reject the plan in the strongest terms.

The Jewish Agency Executive will meet this afternoon after several week-end conferences and in the formal session today will draw up their final reply. It was semi-officially stated at their London headquarters today that they regard the new proposals as "even worse than the Morrison plan," which they have already turned down.

Both sides are envisaging an immediate breakdown of the present negotiations.

The Arabs expect to leave for home by the first available means, probably early next week, while the Jews are contemplating publishing their reply in the form of a statement committing them to resume negotiations on the proposed basis.

The Arab spokesman said the Arab delegation had not yet made plans for leaving London "because they expect to meet with the British again."

An authoritative informant confirmed that the British plan provides for the immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine.

Arab spokesmen said here that "it will mean war" if the proposal allows one more Jew to set foot in Palestine.

The Arab delegation spokesman said the date for the expected meeting with the British had not been decided.

Counter-Proposals

Earlier, however, a Colonial Office spokesman said no further talks on Palestine were expected to take place Monday.

The spokesman's report followed a declaration in Cairo that the Arab delegates in London soon would withdraw, "rejecting all British proposals."

The Arab spokesman said here the "decision to reject the British proposal already has been taken. A letter has been drafted and it will go tomorrow."

He did not indicate what would be the subject of the final meeting of the Arab delegation with the British, but presumably it would be to reassert their counter-proposals for Palestine.

The Arabs insisted upon an Arab state in Palestine with minority rights for the Jews.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Bloody Fighting In Hanoi

Hanoi, Feb. 9.
Bloody fighting on the north-western outskirts of Hanoi, in which 200 Vietnamese troops were killed was reported by the Agency France Presse today.

French columns fanning out of Hanoi finally occupied the fort of Hanoi Duc Phu and the cross-roads of the "ferry of the four columns" on the right bank of the Red River. The fort is seven and one-half miles northwest of Hanoi.

According to the AFP, three were killed and five others wounded. Annamite losses were given as 100 dead and 12 prisoners.

In the second operation in the village of Cobi, three and one-half miles from the stronghold of Siam, the AFP reported, French colonial troops reinforced by artillery and armoured vehicles finally managed to seize control of the village after bitter house-to-house fighting. The purpose of this operation was to enlarge the zone of French-dominated territory around Hanoi.

According to the AFP, Vietnamese forces lost another 100 men killed while 27 prisoners were taken by the French.

French pilots bombed the Annamites, by then digging a system of trenches around the Sino-Annamite section of Hanoi, where they have been resisting French attacks for the past two weeks.—United Press.

PARIS BANK HOLD-UP

Paris, Feb. 10.
Five bandits carrying tommy guns threw downtown Paris into a turmoil today.

They held up a bank and escaped with nearly \$8,500 after a gunfight in the bank. The manager was wounded in the shoulder and one gunman was believed wounded. The five gunmen escaped in an automobile.—Associated Press.

Mythical Girl Was --A Grave

New York, Feb. 10.
People with smart-looking cars were lured into the woods by promises of meeting beautiful women, and then made to dig their own graves and killed.

This was stated at a murder trial yesterday in New Haven, Connecticut.

Robert Bradley, 35, was alleged to be the "selector" for the gang.

Prosecution's story is that he would offer to take the victim to a picnic to meet the mythical girls, tell him to dig a large hole for the picnic fire, and then batter him to death.

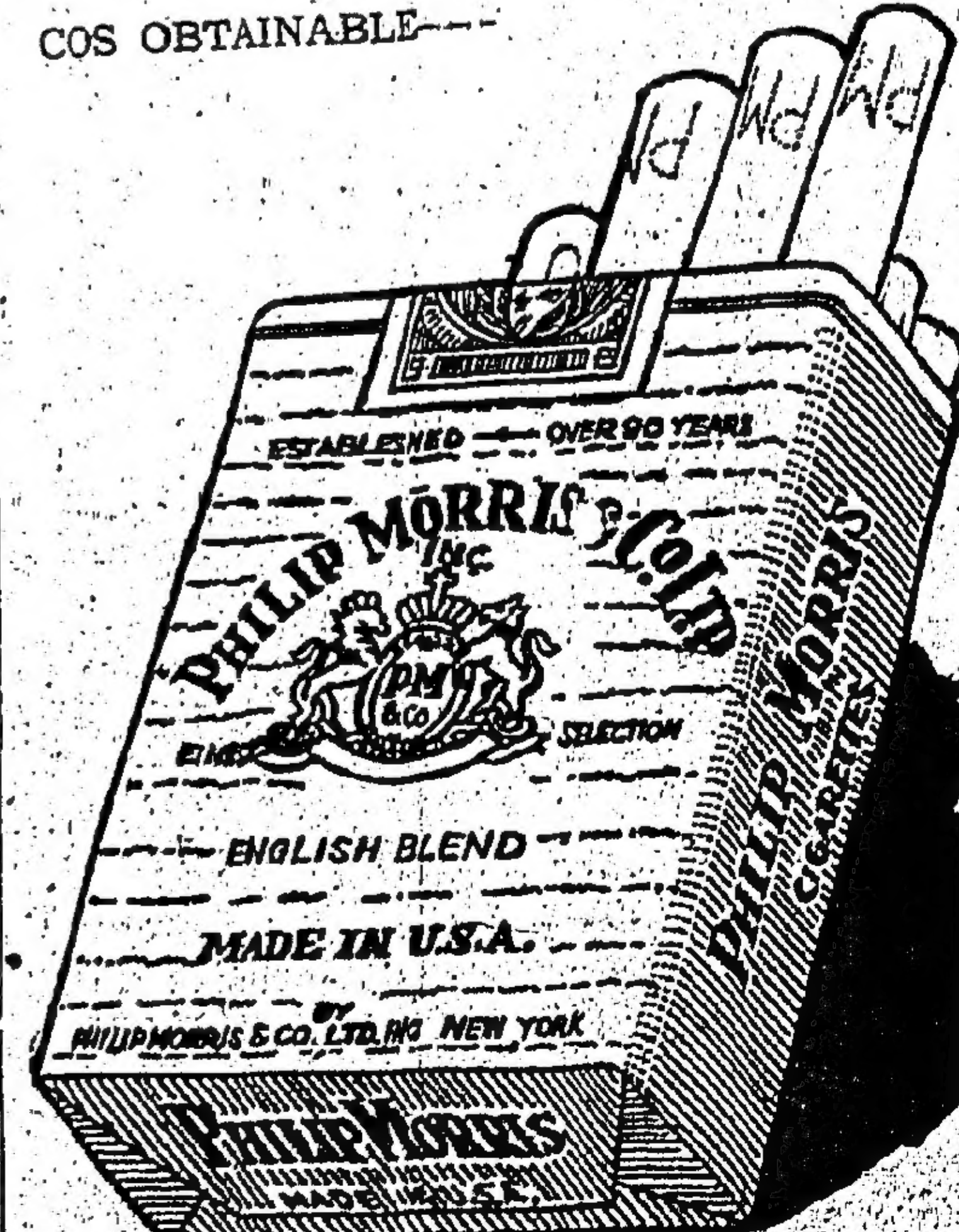
Bradley, a Negro, is charged with murder.

29 after British parachute troops had opened fire to halt a taxi which crashed through a road block between Lydda and Tel Aviv.

When the troops approached the car, it was alleged that Rosenbaum got out, armed with a sub-machine gun. Kashani was alleged to be in possession of two raw-hide whips. The fifth man in the car died later of wounds.

The accused, who refused legal aid, were charged with the possession of a Thompson sub-machine gun with four magazines and 73 rounds of ammunition, two revolvers and 17 rounds, four plastic bombs and two raw-hide whips.—Reuter.

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Sole Distributors for KRAFT PRODUCTS.

Blaze In Whiteaway's Premises

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for KRAFT PRODUCTS.

ent, and dancing will continue from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Admission is free. Light refreshments will be served.

Hotel Case Appeal

Peninsula departures.—C.W. Pollard,
Mrs. M.L. Benley, G.F. Peers, Miss A.
Blankinship, D.W. Thorpe, Mr. and M.
W. Myr, H. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. R.J.
Everat, John Guleson, T. O'Callaghan,
Harry Major de Weerd, A.R.F. Reddee,
Delfrynck, N.W. Nordey, and L.J. Coor.

100

he and his 150 subordinates under the command of the Senior-General. He was relieved of his official duties on Jan. 18 and left Hong Kong for Japan Feb. 1, 1945.

The duties of the Hong Kong Gendarmerie were to carry out the functions of Military Police while assisting the armed forces in carrying out their war operations. From the end of January 1942, civilian police became attached to the Gendarmerie. These civilian police consisted of Chi-

KRAFT K FOODS

KRAFT "RED FEATHER" Cheese & Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce.



KRAFT "RED FEATHER" Rabbit in Aspic

A. Defectable canned product of specially selected, high grade AUSTRALIAN RABBITS perfectly cooked and set in ASPIC. Ready to serve—Hot or Cold.

RABBIT in ASPIC: 12 oz. tins \$1.65 per tin

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Sole Distributors for KRAFT PRODUCTS

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Creating Another Frankenstein

Sydney, Feb. 9. Mr. B. J. McDonald, President of the Australian Legion for former servicemen, today attacked the Allied plan to make Japan self-supporting as outlined by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

McDonald said: "No military czar of a friendly power must force Australia to share in any plan to revive Japan—the jackal nation of the Pacific. Australia must pause before taking the blood-stained hand of Japan as a trade neighbour."

Gen. MacArthur's plea for wool to save Japan's mills from closing will not stir compassion in the hearts of any Australians, McDonald said, adding: "Japan's commerce must be permanently purged of its gangster tradition. If she wants to trade with Australia we must first know whether we are creating another Frankenstein, and insure that she spends half a century compensating and building up faith in countries she wronged."

—United Press.

PALACE HOTEL SALE

Shanghai, Feb. 10. The sale of the foreign owned Palace Hotel to a Chinese firm at CN\$3,400,000,000 was reported to have been completed, according to a local press report.

Whether the building will remain as a hotel or be converted into business offices is not yet known.

One source said that the building will be refitted to accommodate a new Bank named Wei Tze Bank. The building was erected some 50 years ago. —Central News.

S.M.C. EMPLOYEES

Shanghai, Feb. 10. A representative of some 6,700 Chinese employees of the former Shanghai Municipal Council told the press today of their demands for the refund of their superannuation retirement bonus and pensions, based on the present living index by the Shanghai Municipal Government before the end of March.

These employees deemed it perfectly legal to reclaim the funds owed by the former Municipal Council from the Municipal Government.

The funds, formerly estimated at more than CN\$10,000,000 are now worth CN\$50,000,000 according to the present living index. The demands were submitted to Mayor K. C. Wu by the representative. —Central News.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING

Tokyo, Feb. 10. The first batch of United Kingdom troops of the British Commonwealth occupation forces will leave Japan on or about Feb. 18 for Singapore.

A second ship-load will leave for Singapore early in March. The departing troops total over 3,000. —Reuter.

GENDARME OFFICERS ON CRIMES CHARGE

A statement by the second accused that there was at the Eastern Gendarmerie a dog named "Aruma" which had been employed in the interrogation of prisoners was testified to by the interpreter who took the statement from Sgt. Major Oba Takao, of the staff of Eastern Kempeitai Headquarters during the Japanese occupation, when the trial started yesterday before No. 5 War Crimes Court of Oba and his senior officer, Capt. Shibata Shigeo.

Shibata, who was commanding officer of the Eastern Gendarmerie, is charged with Oba with being concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents of Hong Kong in custody at the Happy Valley Gendarmerie, causing the death of some and physical suffering to others, in violation of the laws and usages of war.

The case is being heard by a Court comprising Lt.-Col. R. C. Laming, of the Department of the J.A.G. India, President; Major J. T. Loranger, of the J.A.G. Branch, Canada, Army; and Capt. I. Gamble, M.C., of the 2nd Bn. The Buffs. Major R. C. Lai, is the prosecuting officer, whilst the accused are being defended by Mr. Yamada Toshio, assisted by Capt. Konloff as Adviser.

In his opening address, Major Lai said that Capt. Shibata was Commanding Officer of the Eastern Kempeitai Headquarters, Happy Valley, from August 13, 1943, to Feb. 19, 1945. Sgt. Major Oba was posted to Eastern Kempeitai "Hqs." in October, 1943, where he served on the Interrogation Staff. He remained there until March, 1945.

Evidence would be adduced that Shibata's office overlooked the interrogation room while his living quarters overlooked the detention cells some 60 yards away. Civilian residents were incarcerated in these detention cells.

Evidence would be adduced that various tortures, including the use of Alsatian dogs, took place openly, not only in the cells, but in the interrogation room, the guard room and elsewhere in the building, and that whilst these tortures were going on officers and men went in and out of the premises.

A voluntary statement had been made by Capt. Shibata after due caution in which he said that he had allotted cases to subordinates for interrogation. It would be argued that from his position, his control over, and contact with, his subordinates, he could not have been unaware of the brutalities and cruelties perpetrated on the prisoners and was a consenting party to these.

Admits Torture

The first witness called was Lieutenant-Interpreter Seaton Yeh, War Crimes Investigator, SEAC, who gave evidence of an identification parade at Stanley Gaol at which one Leung Kong had picked out, without hesitation, the accused Oba as the man who had arrested and interrogated him. On being picked out, Oba admitted having beaten Leung and given him the aeroplane torture but denied giving him the water torture.

Witness also testified to a statement taken from Oba by a War Crimes Investigator in which Oba is said to have admitted that there were cases when a dog named "Aruma", belonging to a Gendarme sergeant, had been set upon prisoners during interrogation, but that he had never himself employed the dog. Oba admitted in his statement to having once hit a prisoner with a bamboo fencing stick.

The next witness, Sgt. Roy Ito, of the Canadian Army, testified to having interpreted a statement taken from Capt. Shibata after due caution in which he accused stated that he held himself responsible for the actions of his subordinates, but that they would be individually responsible for any torture of prisoners.

Shibata claimed in this statement that he had never heard any shouts and screams of prisoners.

In Barracks Tunnel

Six alleged members of a gang were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment when they pleaded guilty before Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday to being found inside a tunnel at Whitfield Barracks for an unlawful purpose on Feb. 8 and to malicious damage to a sealing wall of the tunnel.

Chan Chu-muk and Wong Sui-shui were given a total of three months hard labour each; Chan Chai-chung, Fu Chuen and Chan Chung, all with previous convictions, were sentenced to three months hard labour and recommended for banishment; while Mo Kwong, who faced an additional charge of returning from life banishment, was sentenced to a total of five months hard labour, to be followed by re-banishment.

The Court is visiting the former Eastern Kempeitai Hqs. this morning and hearing of the case is to continue after the conclusion of the trial of Col. T. Kumaga, Captain (Dr.) Sato and three other members of the POW Camps staff during the occupation, which is to continue from Wednesday morning.

Tenancy Appeal Dismissed

Upholding a Tenancy Tribunal's decision, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, P.M. Judge, at the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an appeal lodged by Mr. Constantin Kluge.

Mr. Kluge appealed against the Tribunal's order in favour of the Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient on the ground that the order was against the weight of evidence and was wrong in law.

Mr. G. Davreux, manager of Credit Foncier, stated at the Tribunal hearing that Kluge was employed by his company from which he resigned on Oct. 31, 1945. There was no written agreement between the appellant and the company, but Kluge had been provided with free quarters during his employment.

Upon his resignation, the appellant refused to leave the premises. Mr. Davreux said it was understood, though not through written agreement, that Kluge would be provided with free quarters as long as he remained with the company.

The appellant contended that he still should be provided quarters even after resignation. Mr. Justice Williams gave judgment with costs in favour of respondent.

Mr. W. C. Hung represented the Credit Foncier.

SIREN PROTEST

Shanghai, Feb. 10. All Chinese ships full-blasted their whistles for three minutes at 11 a.m. today, protesting against the continued detention of the masters of a tug and a passenger ship which collided and sank at the mouth of the Whangpoo River recently, drowning many people. —United Press.

FOUR DRINKS

Los Angeles, Feb. 10. Pan-American World Airways announced that alcoholic drinks will be served aboard Clippers between here and the Orient and is later being extended to Australia and Asia. There will be four drinks per customer in each flight. —Associated Press.

Beten's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal Beauty Problems — your Permanent Waves, Shampoo, Sets, Tinting, Facials, Manicure, Pedicure to Beten's expert operators (1st floor) above Lane Crawford's. Tel. 28153.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

All persons, firms or corporations having claims against the above-named Company with respect to transactions prior to 8th December, 1941, are kindly requested to submit, such claims, with supporting details where possible, to the registered office of the Company, Kowloon Docks, Hungnam, Kowloon, on or before 28th February, 1947.

Claims are required for registration purposes only.

Acceptance of any claims lodged is not to be construed as an admission of liability.

R. G. CRAIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Kowloon Docks, 6th Feb., 1947.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Second Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 22nd February 1947 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, the Club House, Happy Valley, and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 13th February, 1947.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

URBAN COUNCIL NOTICE

Kailungwan (East) Cemetery

Notice is hereby given that no reburial of exhumed remains will be allowed in the above Cemetery after the 30th April, 1947. After that date all exhumed remains must be reburied in New Kowloon No. 8 Cemetery (Urn Cemetery), Diamond Hill, Kowloon.

R. W. H. MAYNARD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1947.

CANADIAN WAR GRAVES

The graves of a number of Canadian Service personnel lost during action in Hong Kong have not as yet been located.

It would be deeply appreciated if any person, having knowledge of the death and/or burial of Canadians in Hong Kong during the period of hostilities would communicate with the D.A.D. War Graves, Room 18, Post Office Building, 3rd floor, Telephone 24190.

J. A. BAILIE, Lt. Col., Canadian War Graves (Pacific).

Hongkong, 6th February, 1947.

THE HONG KONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Antonio Maria da Silva has been appointed the Company's Agent in Macao.

H. DA LUZ, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, Lower Albert Road, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands & Surveys, Lower Albert Road.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale

Registry No.

Location

Description

Area in sq. ft.

Annual Rental

Upset Price

1 Kowloon Island Lot No. 602

Ha Tung Road

As per Sale Plan

1,240 (about)

\$46

\$2,710

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer in cash the sum of \$144.00.

V. KENNIF, Director of Public Works.

7th February, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

The Register of Members of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. will be opened from Monday the 10th day of February, 1947, to Saturday the 8th day of March, 1947, both days inclusive and immediately thereafter will be closed again for the period from Monday the 10th day of March, 1947, to Saturday the 15th day of March, 1947, both days inclusive.

During the said period when the Register of Members will be so closed it is the intention of the Company to offer to members AS THEN SHOWN ON SUCH REGISTER 300,000 unissued shares of the nominal value of \$10.00 each at the price of \$20.00 per share (such price being payable in full upon application within two months from the date of such offer) and so that each such member of the Company or his approved nominee shall be entitled to apply for and take up as near as possible 3 unissued shares for every 5 complete shares then held by such member. Any shares so offered to members and not paid for on due date by them or those in whose favour they shall have wholly or partly renounced their rights will be taken up and paid for by Mollers' Trusts Limited at \$20.00 per share.

It is therefore very important that any persons who have purchased shares in the Company but are not on the Register in respect thereof should, if they wish to take advantage of such offer, forthwith on the opening of the Register present their transfers accompanied by the requisite certificates together with the approval of Companies for registration.

The present authorised capital of the Company is one million shares of the nominal value of \$10.00 each, of which 472,875 shares have been issued.

By an Agreement dated the 4th day of February, 1947 and entered into between the Company of the one part and Mollers' Trusts Limited of the other part it has been agreed that, in addition to Mollers' Trusts Limited underwriting the said 300,000 unissued shares to be first offered to members as set out above, the Company shall also allot and Mollers' Trusts Limited shall take up and pay for:

(a) 27,125 unissued shares at par.

(b) 200,000 unissued shares at \$20.00 per share.

By Order of the Board, R. G. CRAIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Kowloon Docks, 8th Feb., 1947.

HONGKONG & WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNCH K. 14

Offers are invited for this vessel in the condition as she lies at Cosmopolitan Dock, Taikoo.

Applications to view can be obtained from the Secretary, Kowloon Docks.

R. G. CRAIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1947.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, Lower Albert Road, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands & Surveys, Lower Albert Road.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale

Registry No.

Location

Description

Area in sq. ft.

Annual Rental

Upset Price

1 Kowloon Island Lot No. 602

Ha Tung Road

As per Sale Plan

1,240 (about)

\$46

\$2,710

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer in cash the sum of \$144.00.

V. KENNIF, Director of Public Works.

7th February, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

The Register of Members of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. will be opened from Monday the 10th day of February, 1947, to Saturday the 8th day of March, 1947, both days inclusive and immediately thereafter will be closed again for the period from Monday the 10th day of March, 1947, to Saturday the 15th day of March, 1947, both days inclusive.

During the said period when the Register of Members will be so closed it is the intention of the Company to offer to members AS THEN SHOWN ON SUCH REGISTER 300,000 unissued shares of the nominal value of \$10.00 each at the price of \$20.00 per share (such price being payable in full upon application within two months from the date of such offer) and so that each such member of the Company or his approved nominee shall be entitled to apply for and take up as near as possible 3 unissued shares for every 5 complete shares then held by such member. Any shares so offered to members and not paid for on due date by them or those in whose favour they shall have wholly or partly renounced their rights will be taken up and paid for by Mollers' Trusts Limited at \$20.00 per share.

It is therefore very important that any persons who have purchased shares in the Company but are not on the Register in respect thereof should, if they wish to take advantage of such offer, forthwith on the opening of the Register present their transfers accompanied by the requisite certificates together with the approval of Companies for registration.

The present authorised capital of the Company is one million shares of the nominal value of \$10.00 each, of which 472,875 shares have been issued.

By an Agreement dated the 4th day of February, 1947 and entered into between the Company of the one part and Mollers' Trusts Limited of the other part it has been agreed that, in addition to Mollers' Trusts Limited underwriting the said 300,000 unissued shares to be first offered to members as set out above, the Company shall also allot and Mollers' Trusts Limited shall take up and pay for:

(a) 27,125 unissued shares at par.

(b) 200,000 unissued shares at \$20.00 per share.

By Order of the Board, R. G. CRAIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Kowloon Docks, 8th Feb., 1947.

HONGKONG & WHAMPONG DOCK CO., LTD.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNCH K. 14

Offers are invited for this vessel in the condition as she lies at Cosmopolitan Dock, Taikoo.

Applications to view can be obtained from the Secretary, Kowloon Docks.

R. G. CRAIG, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1947.

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DEATH

BAPTISTA, Robertina Engracia, nee her residence, 28 Conduit Road, Hongkong, at 10.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th February 1947. Funeral will pass from home to-day (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m. (Macao paper's please copy).

BANKERS' VERDICT

British bankers are notoriously as cautious in their public utterances as in the administration of the resources entrusted to their care. Moreover, they are keen observers of the economic scene, but not hasty critics of policy. For these reasons their annual statements are widely regarded as affording a balanced picture of the economic position of the nation. Having reserved judgment on many developments, which probably caused them uneasiness, they appear now to have decided that the time has come for plain speaking. On all the major problems of the day—the export situation, the shortage of dollars, labour costs and efficiency, the cheap money drive—they have used forthright terms.

Mr. Rupert Beckett, the Westminster Bank chairman, who has never deviated from a position of sturdy individualism, has posed the economic problem as one calling for immediate action. He sees, on the one hand, the frustration and confusion resulting from the rapid implementation of the Government's nationalisation policy. The result, he declares, is a tendency to play for safety and security under the Government's umbrella. On the other hand, he points to the drain on Britain's dollar resources, the brakes on enterprise and reduced efficiency. Why, he asks, pursue what at best—accepting the Socialist claims—can only be long-term gains while the wolf is already at the door?

Shortage of dollars and some of the means of combating it provide the principal theme of the statement of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, chairman of Lloyds Bank. He believes that Britain's export possibilities in the American market have not yet been fully explored. Here the future obviously depends on the level of British costs, the effectiveness of our salesmanship and America's willingness to adjust high import tariffs. Invisibles exports which should supplement our visible credit items are being held down by official policy which has largely cut away the functions of London's international commodity markets. One must therefore draw such consolation as one can from the revival in face of these handicaps of the use of confirmed credits and acceptances drawn on the London money market. This welcome development, of which all the banks' balance-sheets contain ample evidence, is given a prominent place in the statement of Lord Linlithgow, the Midland Bank chairman. It is a tribute to the reputation built up by the City in times past that he is able to speak of the "unimpaired degree of confidence on the part of traders abroad in sterling and in the technical services available in London as a financial centre."

On the domestic financial front the bank chairmen have naturally probed the full meaning and effect of cheap money. In this much-vaunted instrument of official policy they have found many defects. Mr. Edwin Fisher, chairman of Barclays Bank, whose sudden death came as a profound shock to the City of London, ventured the opinion that the lower limit of interest rates has now been reached beyond which reduction would do more harm than good. "The same point of view is expressed even more forcefully by Capt. Eric Smith, chairman of the National Provincial Bank. Rejecting the official claim that cheap money is a measure of the Government's credit status, he puts forward the counter-assertion that the real gauge of credit is the rate at which money can be borrowed in a free market in the face of competition. As everybody knows, the market in Government loans today can scarcely be described as a free one, and to this extent interest rates are now artificially low. From the social as well as the financial aspects, the safe limits of cheap money have been reached, and the bankers have sounded the appropriate warning.

Communism via Capitalism

China's Communists, sometimes described as not really Communists but as "agrarian reformers," proudly assured me that all members of the party are orthodox Marxists and that the party organisation follows the Russian model.

A plaster plaque of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in profile, hangs in most Government offices in the Communist cave-city capital Xian, and in the University. I found a well-thumbed collection of classic Soviet literature including annual reports of the Comintern translated into Chinese.

Soviet Affinity

But it does not follow, as is frequently alleged, that China's Communists take their orders from Moscow. A close spiritual and ideological affinity between them, however, is only to be expected.

The economic policy of China's Communists is at any rate their own. Communist leader Mao Tse-tung frankly proclaims in his "New Democracy," which has become the party's bible, that "although our programme is to push China forward to Socialism"

By GERALD SAMSON

Communism is not to be achieved on the debris of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal China.

"Emphasis is must be placed on the development of a vast private capitalist and co-operative economy and the development of the individual initiative of hundreds of millions of people." In other words, as he made clear during a three hour interview, "an era of industrialisation and capitalism is the first stage towards a Communist China," and these are the lines along which the Regional Administrations are working.

Land Ownership

Great stress is still laid on agricultural reform and there is everything to be said for the utter owning his own land, but the ruthless manner in which this has been largely achieved can commend itself to few.

I was much impressed, however, with the way the Communists in the north-east (Manchuria) have redistributed property and land owned by Japanese and collaborators. In contrast to the Government policy of selling everything to the highest bidder, the Communists have divided it up among some of those who have lived their lives in quarters which would consider unfit for cattle. "At last we have roots!" I was told by some of the lucky ones to whom life at last had a meaning.

The political indoctrination of the primary school children is a most striking aspect of the Communist system. I listened to boys and girls of five up to twelve reciting political slogans, which were also made the themes of songs and dances. My adverse comments drew rebuffs which brought home the bitterness of feeling that has been engendered by two decades of civil war.

A Mistake

Mao Tse-tung met my political inquiries in a very tactful manner. When Chang Kai-shek was denounced in the most bitter phrases, though I noticed during our dinner at Military H.Q. that his picture was hanging up on the wall in line with those of Stalin, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, President Truman and Premier Attlee.

Mao explained the Communist Party's boycott of the National Assembly in these words: "Under conditions of no freedom of speech, under conditions of war, it would be a mistake to take part in it. Had we done so, neither the Chinese people or the rest of the world would have known what is white or black, nor who is right or wrong."

The Communists are convinced time is on their side. They believe that the National Army will eventually be wiped out, and that their destruction of communications, coal mines and factories will hasten an economic collapse, which will bring down the Government with it. Meanwhile they display a complete disregard for the cruel sufferings such a policy inflicts on the people.

Although Russia was excited wherever I went, there was a disinclination to discuss Sino-Russian relations. Few had heard of the secret clauses of the 1945 Yalta agreement and when I mentioned them writers and students looked at me incredulously.

Mao passed over the Red Army's removal of industrial equipment from the North-East with the captious observation that "the Russian Army have not taken it in order to kill the Chinese people, but to use it for this purpose."

Fascist Revival?

The Russian occupation of Dolren and Pert Arthur, lightly condoned by Mao, was characterised by General Li Li-shan (who recently returned to China after 17 years' exile in Russia) as "a good thing for it will protect China against the resurgence of Japanese fascism which I predict within five years."

The Communist leaders—the rank and file merely parrot them—are vehemently anti-American as they are pro-Russian. American intervention is denounced from the highest

Political Bureau down to the kindergarten. "The enemies of the Chinese people," said Mao, "are the American imperialists and their running-dog Chiang Kai-shek."

Then later "American imperialism is the enemy of Britain as well as China," a remark typical of the studied attempt to drive a wedge between the British and American Governments. Warm friendship for Britain was everywhere emphasised.

As a group the Communist leaders are high-minded, hard-working, well-intentioned visionaries who show clear signs of being factually as well as materially starved.

They believe, in various degrees, that the end justifies the means. Like most Communists they never hesitate to distort events to bolster their own case and stubbornly dispel any evidence or argument which may conflict with declared policy.

Idealism

The zealous enthusiasm of their active followers, so many of whom are not party members is due to their belief that support of the Communists is the one way they can effectively help to put an end to corruption and inept local governments. The peasants for the most part appeared to be passive onlookers.

Of one thing I am positive: China's Communists cannot be lightly dismissed, for they are prepared to die for principles which they hold more sacred than life itself.

FINAL ARTICLE:

Solving China's Problems.

Anti-Soviet Speeches In Canada

London, Feb. 9.

Radio Moscow today broadcast a Pravda article on "a series of anti-Soviet speeches made last week in Canada."

In Winnipeg, Randolph Churchill urged the nation not to be afraid of the Soviet Union. In Toronto and Ottawa, British M.P. Beverley Baxter on the contrary tried to intimidate the Soviet Union. American journalist White in Montreal called upon Canadians to fight the Soviet Union. Lastly, the Premier of Ontario, Mr. Drew, came out against the USSR.

"All of them, though in different ways, tried to fan belated sentiments among the backward sections of the population," said the article. "It is a serious alarm and uncertainty and war scare and, above all, were telling lies about the Soviet Union. Those slanders are fulfilling orders of well-known reactionary circles disturbed by the fact that relative peace has set in the world," the article said.—United Press.

London, Feb. 9.

The Turkish President, Dr. Ismet Inonu, today received the Egyptian envoy, who brought special messages from King Farouk of Egypt. Ankara Radio reported tonight.—Reuter.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

PROOF OF LOCATION

An opponent, known for weak hands with a great long suit whenever he makes an original bid of three or more in a suit, is very unlikely to hold a high card in any side suit. When you are playing against one of his pre-emptively bid contracts, you can nearly always count your partner for any missing ace in another suit, and usually for that obvious factor into account can result in your giving the dealer his contract on a silver platter.

S 7 6 4
H A 9
D A K Q 9
C 10 8 6 4

S A 10 5
H 5 4
D J 8 7 6 2
C 9 7 5 3

S Q 8 3
H K Q J 10 8 6 4 2
D 10
C J

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)
South West North East
3 H Pass 4 H

Against that bidding, West led his club 4, the Q winning. Without a moment's hesitation, East then threw the club K. South ruffed this seven hearts and then three diamonds to score a total of 11 tricks, giving him an extra above his contract.

What in the world was the matter with East? Did he possibly think South had the spade A?

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"So you fell asleep! You and Mrs. Roosevelt!"

Yalta Is Still A Top Secret

London, Feb. 9.

Two years after the signing of the secret Yalta Agreement by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin, official quarters continue today to maintain a veil of secrecy and mystery over the history and background of this document.

Its publication in February last year has not induced Mr. Churchill nor those "in the know" in Whitehall to relax a policy of sealed lips and discreet what.

By K. C. THALER

prompted American and Britain to subscribe to the document on the eve of victory over Germany.

A slim file in the reference division of the Foreign Office in London—prominently marked "Yalta"—reveals nothing but the text of the agreement concerning the entry of Soviet Russia into the war against Japan and the imprint "top secret" still on its cover. A few clippings from British newspapers referring to it are the only additional fare offered to an inquiring mind.

Foreign Office officials politely refuse to give information on why the British Government agreed to the clause in the Yalta Pact setting out the price to Russia for participation in the Japanese war. They remain reluctant to give any hint which might be interpreted as official British comment on what it would appear they prefer to treat rather as a "forgotten document."

British foreign policy experts familiar with Whitehall's motives and aims are inclined to give three main considerations on the British side as promoting motives for signing the then secret Yalta agreement: (1) Britain's anxiety at the time of the Yalta conference to complete the European war at all costs and to maintain

harmony with Russia on this issue; (2) an over-estimate of the British side of the time it would take to beat Japan and of the difficulties involved to bring about the fall of Japan; (3) the scope of Britain's interest in the Pacific.

In January, 1945 when the agreement was negotiated, Mr. Winston Churchill, in the view of British students of foreign policy, was animated by one idea only—to concentrate all available power against Germany for a final assault. For this purpose, and for the sake of an acceptable solution to problems arising from an eventual Allied victory in Europe, unity among the great powers, including Russia, had to be safeguarded, in the British opinion, even at some price.

Russian misgivings over what they described as a "deal" made in the opening of a second front had stiffened Stalin's attitude and was said to have increased the price which he exacted from the western powers.

British informed quarters hold that British eagerness to obtain a Russian undertaking to enter the war against Japan was partly due to misjudgment of the Allied capability to bring the Pacific war to an early end. It was argued that the then leading British authorities had considered operations against Japan from Russian Far Eastern bases as vital prerequisites to speeding up the war against Japan.

The outlook on Britain's Pacific interests and future policy in the Pacific generally is believed to have played an important part in Mr. Churchill's adherence to Yalta. Political circles are of opinion that Britain was anxious to shorten the Pacific war in view of her exhaustion due to the war against Germany and her anxiety to regain whatever could be saved on her previous position there. For this she was ready to pay a price to Russia.

Churchill is believed to have had in mind that a definite settlement in the Pacific would have to be made anyway at a peace conference with Japan when final adjustments could be made in the light of postwar developments.

Malaya alone had exports of raw rubber worth more than those of all the rest of the British colonial empire put together. That small country produced more rubber and tin than any other country in the Far East and was represented in the new British oilfield and refineries in the Far East.

A British publication, generally accepted as close to the War Office, in an article in February, 1946, bluntly declared that the British rubber, oil and tin were essential raw materials for industry and transport and that the prospects of full employment at home depended on recovering those sources of supply from the Japanese.

Foreign policy experts maintain that Britain did not lightly sign the Yalta Agreement, and in defence of this step they also invoke some historical facts to heat out that some of the advantages conceded to Russia had been held by her before. They argue that this applies above all to Southern Sakhalin.

On the question of Manchuria, however, very strong feeling has been reflected since publication of the pact.

The influential weekly "The Economist," commented: "This was indeed great power diplomacy at its worst." The "Economist" charged that Russia wanted generally to seek facilities in China—wanted "special rights and knew China would not willingly grant again such rights to any foreign power, hence the procedure of secretly gaining the consent of America and Britain as part of a bargain for the entry of Russia into the war against Japan thus imposing the terms on China as a Big Three decision. To bring about

A CITY OF CONTRASTS

Moscow, Feb. 9.

The Moscow "Automat" is probably the only restaurant in the world where a coin-operated machine vends caviar. As the guide books say, it is a city of contrasts.

When the Big Four Foreign Ministers convene here in March they will find a city where clean, modern department stores and medieval bazaars. One of the world's fanciest and quietest subways carries passengers to a sleigh depot, horse-drawn sleds skim along snow-filled lanes from the end of the subway line.

Grimsy Soviet soldiers can listen any night while an American style jazz band plays "Melancholy Baby" in the luxurious restaurant "Metropole."

Moscow, a five-storey department store is only a few blocks from a bazaar where peasants in felt boots sell raw beef and vegetables. Both establishments are patronised by automobile factory workers.

Contrasts in Moscow are not limited to the old and the new. Russians have the deepest respect for authority, but the city's traffic police are among the most polite in the world.

There is a brief, frightening moment after a traffic violation when an American might think Moscow police were as stern as their American counterparts. But it is short lived.

Instead of the "where do you think you are going?" approach the Moscow officer touches the brim of his red and blue cap—and reminds the offending driver of the law. He then urges future caution in polite words.

Circus trucks, like ice cream, are on sale in Moscow the year round. Russian circuses are complete in acrobats, animals, tumblers and clowns. But the saddest menagerie and the funniest midway atmosphere are missing.

The city also has a variety theatre featuring comedy acts, and a tiny puppet theatre operated by an expert marionette manipulator. Moscovites love puppet shows. Their extraordinary interest in marionettes has developed since the war.

In America balloons are associated with circuses, summer outings and amusements. But in Moscow any one of the Big Four Foreign Ministers will be able to buy them from street vendors who wear heavy overcoats and shawls in the wintertime.—United Press.

A new drug, developed during the war to protect American soldiers against malaria, is now being made available for domestic use.

Originally was known as 7618 and later as chloroquine, it is 16 times as strong as quinine, and much less poisonous. It is a better drug than atabrine which was used widely during most of the war.

Chloroquine, a synthetic compound made from coal tar, is related chemically to both quinine and atabrine, and clinical tests still are being made to determine whether it can be made still more effective.

Government statistics show that more than 500,000 Army and Navy personnel were treated for malaria during the war, but some medical men believe the number affected may have been close to 7,000,000.

Thousands of men returning from the war—particularly those from the southwest Pacific—have had recurrent attacks of malaria. And in some cases some have been reported as indirect carriers of the disease. With chloroquine, however, medical scientists believe that no widespread outbreak of malaria will occur in this country.

The new drug, which was not used on a big scale until late in the war, prevents and cures one type of malaria, called plasmodium falciparum, but is not so effective against another type, called plasmodium vivax. The latter is the recurring type.

It has several advantages over atabrine in that it does not cause the patient's skin to stain; does not cause gastrointestinal symptoms; and may be given in a single dose. Atabrine must be given daily for a week.

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, former chief of the food and drug administration of the Department of Agriculture, said that "making chloroquine for domestic use, under the name of Atrazine."

an alliance, which turned out to be superfluous, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill paid a bribe which was not theirs to give.

But the full story of Yalta, until the archives are made available, will not be known and the background that led to these signatures completely disclosed.—United Press.

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WILLIAM POWELL • MYRNA LOY in
"THE THIN MAN GOES HOME"
AN M-G-M PICTURE

SAIGON'S IRON CURTAIN OF CENSORSHIP

Jet Planes Tested At 70 Below

Vancouver, Feb. 9. In a copyrighted story, the Vancouver Sun reporter, Pierre Burton, said today that experimental crews of the Royal Navy fleet air arm and Canadian Navy fliers are testing rocket and jet planes and weapons in 70 degrees below zero temperatures at Fort Nelson, British Columbia. Burton reported that 30 officers and ratings of the British Fleet Air Arm with an unspecified number of men from the Canadian aircraft carrier "Warrior" are testing British weapons against enemy jet and fighters.

The Sun article said the tests also included firing rocket guns, cannons and machine-guns. The article added that it was so cold that the motors of the jet fighters froze. —United Press.

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COLUMBIA PICTURE

NEXT CHANCE!
"THE MASTER RACE"

Singapore, Feb. 9. The existence of what he describes as an "iron curtain of censorship" imposed by the French authorities in Saigon has forced Deon Campbell, Reuters Special Correspondent to send an account of an important pronouncement by the Viet Nam Premier Ho Chi-minh by special courier to Reuters Bureau here.

In a letter to Campbell from "somewhere near Hanoi" the Premier of the Viet Nam, whose whereabouts are unknown to the French authorities, disclosed that the Viet Nam would appeal to the United Nations for arbitration if France cannot settle the present struggle by peaceful means.

Campbell, who was a war correspondent in Germany, Italy, Africa and Burma and has been in Palestine, Iran, India and China, states that never has a correspondent come up against such a brick wall of censorship as in Indo-China.

"Sending news messages from Saigon or anywhere else in French Indo-China is almost like casting a bottle into the ocean and hoping and praying that the right person will pick it up," he writes.

"It is one of the most astonishing news blackouts I have ever come across and one in which a correspondent is obliged to pay in advance a prohibitive price of one shilling and ninepence a word without being able to get any assurance that it will ever be sent to London or New York."

"Wander Away"
A high official in Saigon told me that messages must wander away if they are of the type disapproved by the French authorities. The fate of these messages completely nullifies the facilities offered by the French Federal and Provincial authorities in providing foreign correspondents with the opportunity of visiting the operational areas, talking with officers and inspecting prisons.

"The French have imposed a military censorship on all news dispatches leaving the country and this may be a reasonable precaution. But the censorship takes such a form that no correspondent dare assume that his message has ever left the country—although it has been paid for."

"Correspondents have to cope with an invisible censor who is never prepared to say what has been done with a dispatch or whether it has been transmitted in whole or in part or even at all."

Strong Protest
A strong protest on the censorship reported by Campbell from Indo-China was lodged by Reuters with the French Government tonight.

Ho Chi-minh said that the Viet Nam would most probably appeal to the Big Five Foreign Ministers who were "most suited for the task."

He was replying to a set of questions Campbell presented him on the politico-military situation in Indo-China and it was written in English and signed "Ho Chi-minh."

He said the present conflict was "affecting very seriously"

Seven Die In Avalanche

London, Feb. 9. Seven persons were killed by an avalanche at noon today a few miles north of the railway from Ragaz to Aostera, the Swiss radio reported tonight.

Twelve men, members of the St. Antonien Skiing Club, were making an ascent when an avalanche swept down upon them. A rescue team who took specially trained dogs with them to trace the buried skiers have recovered the bodies and have brought them back to Pinetour Valley.

St. Antonien lies about three and a half miles north of Kufis in the Pinetour Valley and about halfway from the Valley to the Austrian frontier, south of Bludenz in Vorarlberg. —Reuter.

chief administrative officer said tonight. —Reuter.

Churchill's Line: "Do Nothing"

Moscow, Feb. 9. A vigorous attack on Mr. Winston Churchill's war strategy in Burma was made in the New Times review of the book "Wrath in Burma," written by Fred Eldridge, who was on the staff of the late General Joseph Stilwell.

Britain's role in the Burma campaign was based strictly on long-range political considerations, and the British feared the Americans and the Chinese more than they did the Japanese, the reviewer (David Baslavy) declared.

Eldridge writes that he, as well as many other American officers, had for the first time in the Far East "become acquainted with British foreign policy and military strategy."

"All of them," the reviewer said, "were extremely disillusioned. The British Command looked on the presence of Chinese soldiers and American engineers in Burma with clearly expressed displeasure, and limited its task to defence, striving only not to permit the Japs into India proper."

"All Stilwell's proposals got stuck in the marsh of resistance to every brave step forward," Baslavy added. "Stilwell was subordinate to the British Command, which in turn was directly subordinate to Churchill."

"Do Nothing"
Churchill's line was one of delay, and do nothing, the reviewer said, adding that United States officers, saw this British tactic was not a peculiarity of the Far East theatre.

"Something similar," he said, "was taking place in a greater degree in the Western theatre. We know, for example, from

Ingersoll's book "Top Secret" why the opening of the second front was delayed in Europe."

"The British opposed the construction of the Burma Road 'firstly, because they feared the Chinese, and secondly, because such a road could threaten the interests of the big shipping companies controlling all communications between India and Burma,' the review said.

A Scarecrow
"To the British, Stilwell was a scarecrow, and the officers from Delhi mocked his outer simplicity behind his back. In Chungking, the energetic general was hated."

"His guilt was that he took his role against the Japanese too seriously. He really wanted to fight against Japan."

"The Kuomintang's task, the reviewer said, was to utilise Lend-Lease in order to acquire means for the struggle against the Communists."

The reviewer disclosed that Eldridge's book is now in preparation for publication in Russian by the State military publishing house. —Reuter.

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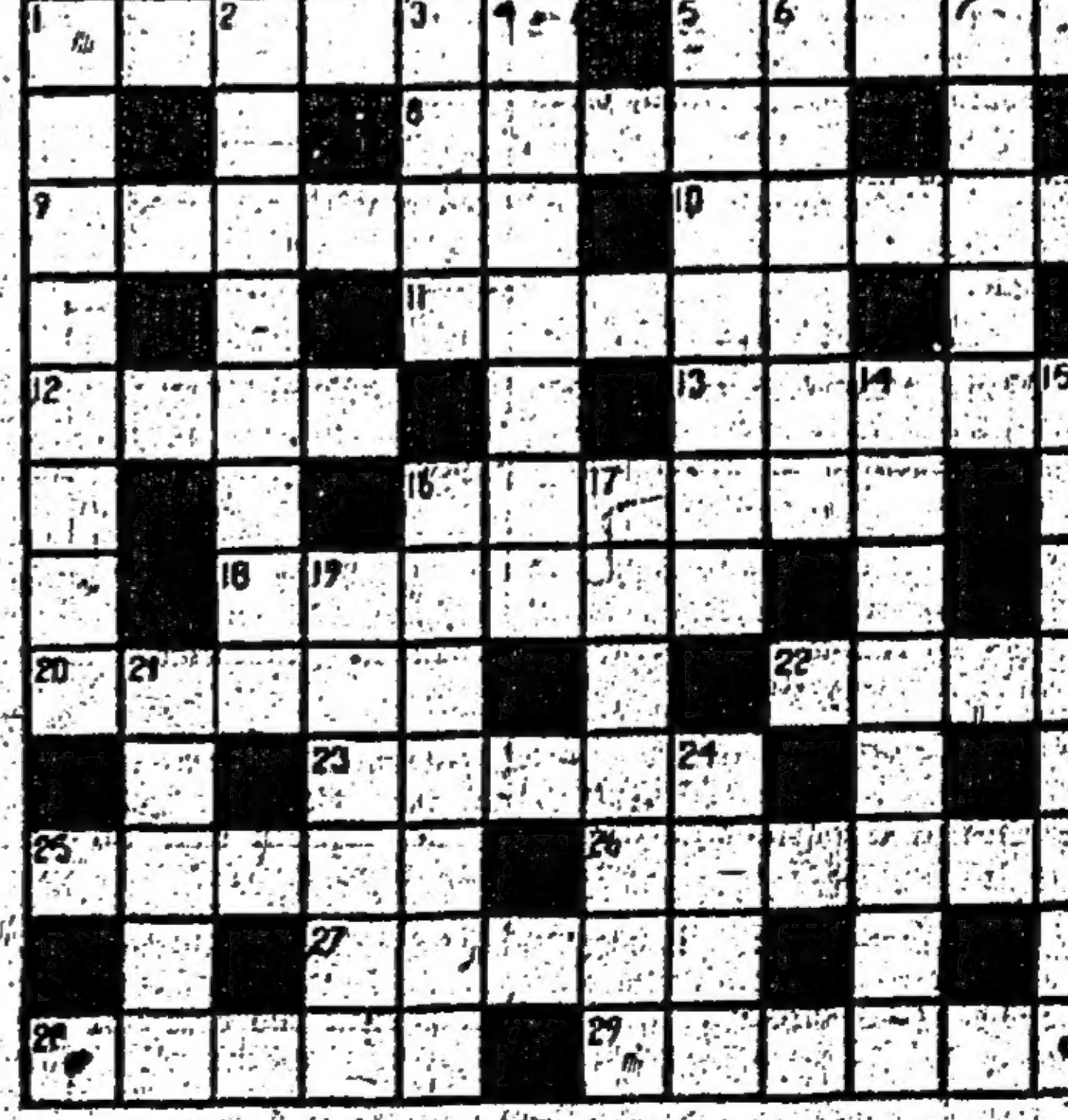
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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across
1. Clear. 20. Necessary.
5. Be swallowed up. 22. Fairy.
8. Ease off. 23. Gives out in small quantities.
9. Liquid measure. 24. On the move.
10. Coat. 25. Tyrone.
11. Wanderer. 26. Behindhand.
12. Hard work. 27. Precious stone.
13. Hinder. 28. Most secure.
14. Tune. 29. Dryad.
15. Attendant at 20. Most secure.

Clues Down
1. Embassy. 2. Having many parts. 3. Metal. 4. Indicated. 5. Bull-fighter. 6. Ozed. 7. Direct. 8. Neighbour. 9. Hood of New-24. Bean.
10. Relating to a civic dignity. 11. Fables. 12. Strangeness. 13. Follow on. 14. Bean.
15. Litter. 16. Ewer. 17. Dryad. 18. Decoy. 19. Robe. 20. Soul. 21. Night. 22. Talent. 23. Feature. 24. Conceit. 25. Spliced. 26. Taper. 27. Squared. 28. Pillory. 29. Relay. 30. Alibi. 31. Filled. 32. Mow. 33. Otto. 34. Orie.

Yesterday's Crossword
ACROSS:—1. Resent. 2. Focus. 3. Ease. 4. Brutal. 5. Annoy. 6. Latent. 7. Fert. 8. Ruse. 9. Quire. 10. Felt. 11. Admire. 12.

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TREATY WITH ITALY Widespread Riots Follow Signing

Paris, Feb. 10.
Italy today signed the peace treaty formally ending the state of war between her and the 20 Allied nations. Yugoslavia sprang a last-minute surprise by signing the treaty. It was earlier generally supposed she would not sign. The treaty, which strips Italy of most of her armed forces and colonies and imposes on her territorial losses and a \$350,000,000 reparations burden, was signed for Italy by Ambassador Meli Lupi di Soragna.

The signing occurred six years and five months after Benito Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France and three years and five months after Italy's capitulation.

Despite Italian anger and dismay at the heavy treaty terms, the signing was not able to register a protest to the victors due to a last-minute Big Four decision not to permit any of the conquered countries' representatives to make statements at the ceremony.

The signing lasted only 35 minutes.

Shortly at 11 a.m. the delegates of all the 20 Allied nations entered the richly ornate Salon de l'Histoire de la Quai d'Orsay and took their seats at the 300 long table covered with green cloth.

Uneasy Silence
M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, entered immediately afterwards and took his seat with two microphones before him. Directly opposite Bidault two seats remained empty for the two Italian delegates.

The entire room was blindingly illuminated by the glare of 100 searchlights. At one minute after 11 Bidault made his address of welcome in English and Russian. At the conclusion of his address Bidault said "Please invite the Italian delegates to enter."

A pause of several minutes followed during which the delegates sat in uneasy silence. At 11:08 the chief Italian delegate, Marchese Antonio Meli Lupi entered the room from an antechamber on the right and took his seat immediately opposite Bidault. He was accompanied by Antonio Telese, chief of the treaty section of the Italian Foreign Office.

By a quirk of the seating arrangements the Italians were placed next to the Yugoslavs. Both the Yugoslavs and Italians ignored each other and did not look at each other. Occasionally they nervously wetting their lips or passing his hand over his face.

Tense Atmosphere
First to sign the treaty were the Russians, headed by Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov at 11:17. Following the conclusion of the opening ceremony Bidault invited the delegates to accompany him to the neighbouring "Gallery of Peace" where the master copy of the treaty, covered in thick red seals and red ribbon, lay in the middle of the table which had been the work desk of Louis XV. On the table were seven pens each with a magnificent onyx holder.

Next after the Russians came the British, represented by Ambassador Alfred Duff Cooper, the United States, represented by Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, and France for which Bidault

himself signed. The other delegates followed quickly afterwards.

There was an atmosphere of tension as Yugoslavia's turn approached and an audible gasp arose from the other delegates when white-haired Foreign Minister Stojanovic, accompanied by Benoslav Prime Minister Tschirnikow, rose without making any statement and went in to sign like the other delegates.

Two Protests
Last to sign were the Italians at 11:31 a.m. Immediately they had concluded Bidault announced the session ended. The entire ceremony took 34 minutes.

The Polish delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Geymund Monzolowski, failed to reach Paris in time for this morning's ceremony because the Orient Express on which they were travelling was delayed.

Bidault announced they would sign this afternoon.

Simultaneously with the signing Yugoslav Foreign Minister Stojanovic issued a statement protesting the treaty terms and particularly Yugoslavia's failure to obtain Venezia Giulia, Gorizia, Trieste and Trieste and part of Northeast Istria.

Another protest was delivered by the chief of the Greek delegation, who handed a note to the Quai d'Orsay this morning detailing Greece's objections to the Italian and other treaties under which Greece had failed to obtain her full rights.—United Press.

Riots in Italy
Rome, Feb. 10.
Bloody fighting with stones and large clubs broke out today between about 100 students and Leftists in Piazza Venezia where an estimated 25,000 persons had gathered to protest the signing of the Italian peace treaty.

United Press correspondents on the scene counted at least a dozen persons bleeding from wounds while fighting was still going on. Cries of "Fascists" by the Leftists against the students who were shouting nationalistic slogans set off the rioting.

The Leftists had come armed with large clubs and the students, to defend themselves, tore sticks from the flower wreaths for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and also utilized the standards of the city flags of Trieste, Pola and Zara which had been used for the demonstration.

Two hundred police reinforcements arrived in trucks as a shopping mass of nationalistically inflamed Italians, following the fighting group of students and Leftists, moved from in front of the national shrine to the Allied Rome Ave. commands building in the south side of Piazza Venezia.

The police halted the rioting but the Leftists made an exhibition of ripping to shreds their wreaths in front of the Allied building as a sign of protest against the terms of the treaty.

Lost Cities
A huge crowd gathered at Lovanto for ten minutes' silence to protest the treaty signing. Similar protests were held throughout Italy.

Other crowds gathered in other important houses of the capital for "national mourning" but by far the largest demonstration occurred in Piazza Venezia where Mussolini declared war on the Allies almost seven years ago.

The main theme of the crowds' banners, flags and chanting in cadence was centered around the lost cities of Trieste, Pola and Zara—all taken from Italy under the terms of the peace treaty.

Italian youths marching the streets to protest the signing of the Italian peace treaty, today broke into the building housing the Yugoslav military mission and raised the Italian flag from one of the balconies.

The students, shouting slogans, battered down the gate of the building and broke down several doors to get out on to the balcony to raise the Italian flag. The Yugoslav flag, flying from another part of the building which is located near the American Embassy, was not touched.

As the shouting and boisterous crowd outside the Yugoslav Mission building reached several hundred persons, someone fired harmless revolver shots from the windows over the heads of the people.

Mobile police arrived in tepee and dispersed most of the crowd which began shouting "To the Russian Embassy."—United Press.

Death Is No Curse

San Francisco, Feb. 10.
Frank Lloyd Wright—an architect who believes "a place where you go to see the last of your earthly companions should be a happy place"—has designed a \$500,000 mortuary that looks more like a world's fair pavilion than a sombre, quiet funeral parlour. It has blue, white, rose and yellow-coloured, mushroom-shaped chapels and on the roof there is a helicopter landing site.

Wright's idea is that a mortuary should leave you with a feeling that death is no curse, that it is not lost because of it. Architecture can render a service better than anything else, if death is to be "looked upon as a friend."

At the mortuary, he says, "people will weep, certainly, but give them a lift with beauty. Put living things around—flowers that grow, not bouquets that smell."

The architect's work was undertaken at the request of a commission which wanted to build a mortuary on a rocky knoll here. Before he began his plans, he visited other mortuaries to study the styles. His plans and ideas were the result. Among other features they include rest rooms for the mourners, a kiosk with growing flowers and a tunnel cut into the rock of the subsurface.

"It is about time," he said, "something was done to take the curse off this death racket."—Associated Press.

Customs Dismissal Of Foreigners

Shanghai, Feb. 10.
The Chinese Government's policy of progressively eliminating foreign elements in the Chinese Maritime Customs to make it eventually an all-Chinese organisation has advanced another step with the compulsory retirement of some 50 foreign officials of seven nationalities. This leaves only a handful of foreigners, headed by Mr. L. K. Little, the first American to hold the post of Inspector-General, left in an official Chinese organisation which has always had the greatest number of foreigners on its payroll.

The Chinese Government is estimated to have issued loans totalling around \$100,000,000 against Customs revenue ever since the service was established—largely with British aid—about 100 years ago.

Mr. Little's appointment during the war to succeed Sir Frederick Maze broke the precedent of always allocating the Inspector-Generalship to a Briton.

All the 50 foreigners just retired have been told that as soon as funds are available from the Government each will be paid the pension due him from the time he first entered the service to December 31, 1946—the date set for his retirement.

The action of the Government came as no surprise, as all foreign members of the Customs had held, and still hold, the opinion that sooner or later their service would be terminated, as they were reinstated on the understanding, after V-J Day, that while they were given the substantive rank that they held prior to December 31, 1941, their status would be on a temporary basis.

According to the regulations governing employment in the Customs, those who joined before 1920 did so with a provision that their pension would be accumulated entirely by the Customs and paid out in Sterling. Those who joined after 1920 did so with a provision that the Customs accumulate half of their pension and the other half came from their own pay.

In the past few years the Chinese national dollar has become so inflated that their own savings no longer represented any value.

On January 1, 1947, the Customs were instructed henceforth to pay the entire pension out of their own funds and in Sterling. But since the foreigners compulsorily retired were scratched off the permanent pay sheet as from December 31, they no longer fall into the new category.

"Unethical"
While acknowledging the right of the Chinese Customs to hire or dismiss their employees, the foreigners who now find themselves without jobs stress that the procedure adopted in their retirement is not only unethical, but contrary to regulations still governing employment in the Customs.

According to a circular issued in 1970 by Sir Robert Hart, no employee can be dismissed unless suffering from ill-health, without three months' notice. This circular has never been superseded by any order and, therefore, is considered to be still in force. Taking this into consideration, the compulsory retired foreigners consider their dismissal not only without three months' notice but back-dated, is contrary to Customs regulations.—Reuter.

Overworked Staff
The present number of dental experts is insufficient for Hong Kong's needs. For everyone in the Colony to have proper dental treatment 400 qualified dentists would be necessary allowing one dentist to every 5000 of the population.

The present Government dental scheme in Hong Kong is also totally inadequate in the opinion of various interested Government officials I questioned yesterday.

The Government dental staff is made up of one European dentist and five Chinese and has to provide dental service for all employees, wives, families and schoolchildren attending Government schools. As there are altogether about 20,000 children in attendance at these schools who qualify for the treatment the only attention they are getting at the moment is for the extraction of bad teeth.

On the supposition that one full time dental officer might see 40 children a day it would take 500 days to achieve this, while the total number of working days in a year totals only 312. Of the six Government dental staff employees, one works full time, four are doing two hours a week and another does six mornings every week.

Paris, Feb. 9.
A new Spanish Republican Government-in-Exile has been formed by Senor Rodolfo Lloia, Secretary-General of the Socialist Workers' Party. Senor Lloia began his task of forming a new Republican Government last Thursday.—Reuter.

Billy Wright Always England First Choice

(By Archie Quick)
London, Feb. 10.
When England's football selectors sit down to choose an International team the first name they decide upon is Little Billy Wright, fair-headed wing half of Wolverhampton Wanderers, and the only soldier in the present national XI.

The calls on Wright's services are tremendous, the military, his club and country all wanting him, and yet he is only just past his twenty-first birthday.

I travelled back from an Inter-Command match at Colchester with him and Wally Barnes, CSM at the Camberley Staff College and an Arsenal and Welsh international, and there was a shock of realisation for me when I said casually to Billy, "Did you play in the Portsmouth-Wolves Cup Final in 1939?" and he replied "I was not 14 then."

Wright plays at Aldershot for the School of P.T. H.Q. In Command matches for the Southern Command, captains the full Army sides, travels to and from Wolves matches every Saturday and sits in his spare time playing for England.

Recently, for instance, he played at Colchester for Southern Command v. Eastern Command on a Thursday, played for Wolves at Chelsea on the Saturday, was due at Sunderland for another match and back in Wolverhampton the next day, and then to Highbury the following Saturday.

Cricket Hopes
He has 14 more weeks in the Army and in that time, apart from Wolves matches, there are Army matches to be played against the R.A.F. at Liverpool and the French Army in Paris.

France has to be met at Highbury, he is sure to be chosen for Great Britain against the Rest of Europe at Glasgow, and finally there are fixtures at the season's end at Zurich and Lisbon, against Switzerland and Portugal.

"You'll be glad of your summer's rest and demobilisation," says I. "Oh no," says the indefatigable Billy, "I hope to be playing cricket all summer for Worcestershire. I am having a trial there in April, together with my clubmate Hansacks."

The Command game at Colchester, although it was played on a snow-covered frozen-hard ground, revealed how rich the Army are for inside forwards.

Army Should Win
There are centre forwards Lowrie (Welsh international of Coventry), Trevor Ford (Welsh international of Swansea), Wainwright (Everton) and Barlow (West Bromwich), and at Colchester there was a tall inside right who plays for Blackpool Reserves, Sgt. Insir Slater, who has a good positional sense, shoots and dribbles well and has a body every bit as reminiscent of Jack, and Buchan.

The Army should easily win the Inter-Services Championship this season.

A woman and a child were admitted to the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday morning suffering from burns received in the fire on the "Sai On". The woman had apparently been treating herself at home.

RADIO
ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 630 to 7.30 p.m., and 11 to 11.15 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.45 p.m.—Lullaby.
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7.15 p.m.—Lullaby.
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8.15 p.m.—Lullaby.
8.45 p.m.—Lullaby.
9.15 p.m.—Lullaby.
9.45 p.m.—Lullaby.
10.15 p.m.—Lullaby.
10.45 p.m.—Lullaby.
11.15 p.m.—Lullaby.

11.45 p.m.—Close Down.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATES, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Gruener's Sister To Try

New York, Feb. 9.
Mrs. Helen Friedmann, sister of Dov Gruener, the Jewish terrorist now under sentence of death in Jerusalem Central Prison, was due to leave here tonight in a Trans-World Sky-master aircraft "Acropolis" for Palestine, where she hopes to persuade Gruener to appeal to the British Privy Council for his life.

Her plane is on the Bombay run and will stop at Gander, Newfoundland, Shannon, Paris, Rome, Athens, Cairo and Lydda airport where she will disembark. The flight time from New York to Lydda is about 38½ hours plus a minimum of seven hours for intermediate stops.—Reuter.

Lahore, Feb. 9.
One hundred and twenty Mahlems were arrested here today for organising a procession in defiance of the Punjab Safety Ordinance. The procession was headed by a member of the Lahore Municipal Corporation.—Reuter.

Warders Sentenced

Both defendants were fully cognisant of the ages of the girls and their action must have been deliberate," said Mr. F. X. O'Malley at Central yesterday when he sentenced Antonio Ritchie and Jose Dominos Silva, both aged 18, and warders at Stanley Prison, to one year's imprisonment when they were found guilty of harbouring two young girls at No. 41 Main Street, Shaikwan, between Dec. 3 and Dec. 9. In addition Ritchie was given 12 strokes and Silva eight.

Mr. R. S. Smith, for the Crown, said that the two girls were under 21 years of age, and between Dec. 3 and Dec. 9 were living in a cockroach at No. 41 Main Street, Shaikwan. They were found there by a Chinese detective and Boza, of the Hong Kong Police, as the result of a report filed up with a report at Central Police Station that L. Kam-ying, the younger girl, had either absconded or was missing.

On information received the house was raided and the girls and two accused found. Evidence would be given that the rent of the place was paid by the two accused.

Lo Kam-ying, the younger girl, and 15, said that she lived with her parents at No. 122 Caine Road. At the end of November or early December she met first accused at a skating rink and became good friends. The other girl was a schoolmate and she knew the other defendant. On Dec. 3 she went to live at the place. There were no beds but all slept on the floor. The accused played the night three or four times during that period.

Big Switch-Off Starts
(Continued from Page 1)
should Mr. Churchill's Conservatives demand a debate on grounds of "urgent public importance" Government would not object. Lobby correspondents thought it likely that the debate would be held this evening.

The announcement that Mr. Attlee would speak to the Commons this afternoon and to the nation this evening followed an urgent Cabinet meeting at No. 10 Downing Street this morning.

The meeting was attended by Fuel Minister Emmanuel Shinwell, Supply Minister John Wilmot and Food Minister John Strachey who are not full members of the Cabinet. They decided:

1. Mr. Attlee should give the facts to the people emphasising the country was in a state of emergency in all but the legal sense;

2. The movement of coal should be given top priority even to the extent of suspending certain passenger rail services;

3. The latest reports could "scarcely be called encouraging" and the power cuts imposed today might have to be continued more than a week.

Further Cuts? — a major industry of pastime probably must be entirely prohibited although it was likely that evening performances in theatres and cinemas would continue.

5. That the cuts now darkening a belt of England from the Scottish border to the cliffs of Dover between 9 a.m. and noon and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily under pain of prosecution might be extended further if Britain's worst weather in 50 years did not improve.

Although electricity was prohibited to industry for any but most essential uses, home owners were ordered to shut off their power only for these five hours and there was no restriction on the use of electricity for radios at the unusual hour — before the nine o'clock news instead of following it — when Mr. Attlee speaks tonight.

The first morning shut-off period caused some confusion at first but gradually a "brown-out" resembling wartime lighting developed in the mist shrouded business areas of snow-blanketed London.—United Press.

English Grand Prix Triumph

Stockholm, Feb. 9.
French and Swiss drivers had to withdraw from the race class event at the Swedish motor Grand Prix meeting at Rommeberg today because the ship carrying their cars from Antwerp is ice-bound off Gothenburg.

The winner of the "A" class was an Englishman, Reg Parnell, driving a ERA car, whose time for 20 laps of the 5.150 metres course was 59 minutes and 2.2 seconds. Parnell's average speed was 103.5 kilometres an hour.

Leslie Brooke, England, driving an ERA, finished second in 59 minutes and 2.8 seconds at an average speed of 103.4 kilometres an hour.

Two other competitors, Nobilius of Sweden, driving a Bugatti, and George Abecass, England, driving an ERA, dropped out.

Raymond Sjogqvist of Sweden, driving a Citroen, won the Sports Car Class over the same course in one hour, 3 minutes and .55.2 seconds.—Reuter.

PONY CLASS CHANGES
The Hong Kong Jockey Club announces the following changes in classification:—
Midnight Express to "B" Class.
Cooper to "B" Class, and Arabian Moon to "B" Class.

SPEED SKATING
Oslo, Feb. 9.
Verne Lesche won the Women's World Speed Skating Championship here today. Else Marie Kristiansen of Norway was second and Maggi Kystad of Norway was third.—Reuter.

POINTS WIN
Havana, Feb. 10.
Gerald Gonzalez, crack fighter known as the Gaviolin Kid, punched out a decisive ten-round decision over Jose Garcia Alvarez, welterweight champion of Spain.—Associated Press.

ICE HOCKEY
Zurich, Feb. 10.
Sweden beat Switzerland nine to six in an international ice hockey match played here today.—Reuter.

ther in 50 years did not improve.

Although electricity was prohibited to industry for any but most essential uses, home owners were ordered to shut off their power only for these five hours and there was no restriction on the use of electricity for radios at the unusual hour — before the nine o'clock news instead of following it — when Mr. Attlee speaks tonight.

The first morning shut-off period caused some confusion at first but gradually a "brown-out" resembling wartime lighting developed in the mist shrouded business areas of snow-blanketed London.—United Press.

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